

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY

NO BATTLES SINCE THAT OF THE 9TH.

Reports Concerning the Rebels in Virginia

The Harper's Ferry Surrender Investigation.

RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE TO ALDIE.

REBEL ATTACKS REPULSED.

Gen. Sigel and the 33d Massachusetts.

INTERVIEW WITH THE OFFICERS—THE SPEECHES.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

There has been no fighting in Kentucky since the battle of the 9th inst. Gen. Buell's dispatch concerning which has been published. All reports of subsequent battles are either manufactures or mistakes. The Government is in frequent communication with Gen. Buell, but he has made no mention of the death of Gens. Dray and Cheatham, reported from Louisville by Gen. Boyle, upon the authority of Madame Rumor; nor is it regarded as probable, in view of the positions of the opposing armies, and the maneuvers which are making, and the enemy is apparently attempting to make, that there will be any fighting on a large scale for some days to come.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE FRONT.

Scouts returned from the front to Gen. Sigel's headquarters report no enemy in sight. A Mr. Moore came within Sigel's lines to-day from Lynchburg via Culpeper. He formerly resided in Alexandria, where his family now live, whom he has not seen for over two years, having been living in Texas part of the time of his absence, and in Lynchburg since last Spring. He came from Lynchburg via Culpeper, and there down the railroad and through the woods. He makes the following statement, which is given for what it is worth. There is not any large force of the enemy at either Richmond or Lynchburg. At Culpeper there are 200 or 300 soldiers. At Rappahannock he found a camp of 600 or 800, and at Bristow 100. At Warrenton Junction he saw six or eight soldiers. He says that no freight trains are running to Gordonsville, but that they are run from Richmond to Staunton, and that these supplies are carried to Winchester by wagons.

GEN. McLELLAN AND THE PROCLAMATION.

Officers of high rank, holding confidential positions on the staff of Gen. McClellan, confirm the interpretation put upon his recent order touching the Proclamation by THE TRIBUNE. They declare that he approves the Proclamation, and that his order was framed for the purpose of saying as much to his army.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The labor of the Military Commission engaged in investigating the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and in justly distributing the blame among the officers implicated directly or indirectly, are drawing to a close. It is to be hoped that the President will dispense with the formality of a court-martial, which would necessitate the withdrawal from active service of not less than 100 officers, including 13 for the detail of the court, the accused, and the witnesses for the Government and for the defense, and will act at once upon the finding of the commission and punish, if punishment is adjudged, before the offense is forgotten or the war closed. The charge of the officers composing the commission, Generals Hunter, Caldwell and Anger, Major Dean Platt and Capt. Ball, with Joseph Holt, as Judge-Advocate, may well be a guaranty that the investigation now going on is a thorough one.

RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE TO ALDIE.

Your special correspondent with Gen. Sigel sends us the following intelligence, dated Fairfax Court-House, Oct. 14: Gen. Sigel, who left Centerville on Sunday to make a reconnoissance in force, returned this morning from his expedition. He proceeded as far as Aldie without meeting any of the enemy. Beyond that place he was met and attacked by a small and several large bodies of cavalry. The enemy were driven back at every point, though no serious fighting took place.

Gen. Sigel's force visited Snickersville and Middleburg, and went within a few miles of Leesburg, and near Leesburg, making in all a ride of some 80 miles in 24 hours. They met White's cavalry, the Loudon cavalry, the 6th Virginia and a portion of Stuart's, at various points on the route. Eighty to ninety prisoners were taken and paroled at Middleburg, twenty to twenty-five were captured at other places, a portion of whom were paroled. One of Gen. Sigel's force was captured by the enemy, after a chase of six miles was retained. Another Union soldier, captured by Stuart's men at Leesburg, was also recaptured.

Indications of a large camp were seen near Goose Creek, toward the Potomac, which had probably been occupied by the cavalry that made the Pennsylvania raid. Scouts to-day bring information of the concentration of a large force of the enemy, estimated at 10,000, in that neighborhood.

THE MASSACHUSETTS THIRTY-THIRD AND GEN. SIGEL.

Col. Maggi and a representation of the officers of the 33d Massachusetts Volunteers called to-day to pay their respects to Gen. Sigel. The Colonel, after introducing the officers, said:

GENERAL: After much anxiety and many applications we have succeeded in being assigned to your corps for which command my regiment was raised, and we come as the representatives of the State to pay you our respects and to acknowledge the honor we feel in being attached to your command.

Gen. Sigel replied as follows:

COT. MAGGI AND OFFICERS: I feel honored in receiving a regiment from New-England. I believe that the thanks of the nation are due to New-England, so powerful, and so long powerful in peace. In New-England lies the moral power of the nation, and she largely represents the moneyed men and material employed in the conduct of this war. Without New-England we could never have waged this war, with her we will end it triumphantly. I do not promise you much, but it is my wish, and earnest will to be just and impartial to every one in this corps, whether officers or soldiers, and I believe this course has been followed ever since I have had the honor to command this corps. I can assure you that whatever your destiny or fate you will not wait to wait for re-enforcements and support, but will be assisted as brothers and friends at the right moment. I have confidence in our cause. I thank you for your visit, and trust you will always be found where duty calls.

"We will be found where you command," responded Col. Maggi.

NEGROES AT WORK ON THE DEFENSES.

The number of dark-skinned refugees from servitude to Rebels now employed in the Quartermaster's Department here and upon the defenses of Washington, is not far from 2,000.

THE ARRIVAL OF BLACK REFUGEES.

The arrival of Africans from Virginia for the last

New-York Tribune

VOL. XXII, No. 6,718.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A GLORIOUS UNION VICTORY.

Two-thirds of the Congressmen Elected.

Handsome Majority on the State Ticket.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 14—11 p. m., 1862.

From all we can learn Philadelphia has given a large Union majority. Henry is elected Mayor and four Congressmen out of the five. Middle is defeated.

Everywhere there is a Union gain. Stevens, Moorhead, Thayer, O'Neill, Myers, Bailey, Broome, and perhaps Kelly are elected to Congress. General Jay everywhere.

JOHN R. YOUNG.

THE STATE CARRIED BY 50,000 MAJORITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

The following is a special to THE PRESS.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

Glorious news from all parts of the State.

Blair Bailey and McPherson are elected by heavy majorities. Gen. McCaill is shelved. It is thought here we will carry the State by 50,000. Thad. Stevens goes back to Congress.

JOHN R. YOUNG.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

THADDEUS STEVENS is re-elected to Congress from this District (County) by over 3,000 majority. The Union State Ticket runs still better. There is great rejoicing over the result.

[Mr. Stevens was not opposed in 1860.]

Chester and Delaware

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WILMINGTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

The 17th District gives Proclaim, Union, about 3,000 over McCall.

U. H. PAINTER.

[Hickman, (Repub.) carries this District in 1860 by 2,423 majority.]

Philadelphia—Municipal.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

The election to-day in this city proceeded very quietly. The polls closed at 8 o'clock. From the returns received up to 8 o'clock, the Democrats concede that Mayor Henry, the Union candidate has

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.

In November, it gave Lincoln 39,223 to 38,024 for all others, when the scattering of the opposition vote rendered Lincoln's success certain.]

[Philadelphia in 1860 gave Foster (Dem.)

1,886 majority over Curtin (Lincoln) for Governor, on the largest vote ever polled there.